

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

HE HAS GAINED FLESH.

SENSATIONAL DIVORCE SUIT.

That is the Verdict of Those Who Have Seen Arthur.

What He Thinks About Mountains and Things—No Political Motives with Indians—Something About His 6-6 Coat Devotee Frops Up in England—Dish of D. Halloway.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The president's trip appears to have done him good. Though he seems apparently to be somewhat thinner than when he left, the president says he has increased in weight fifteen pounds. He looks like a man who has been roughing it. He is dreadfully sunburned, and the skin seems to have peeled off his hands, face, and nose, and in other ways he bears marks of a pretty rough campaign. He says, however, that he stood the journey well, and never had better health. He speaks enthusiastically of the wonders of nature to be seen in the far west, being asked how he stood the long journey on horseback, he answered that he took to the saddle like an old trooper, and did not feel the least discomfort in all his long ride. Sleeping in a tent was at first something of a novelty, especially when one could hear the wolves howling and see them within three hundred yards of the camp, but he soon became used to that, and all feelings of the newness of the experience closed in a few days. As to any meeting of Indians with a view to getting an expression of opinion from them as to their desire to be under the rule of the war department, no such thing occurred. He saw Indians and through an interpreter talked with some of them, but only on general matters, and no questions in regard to the transfer of their lands to any other department than that under which they now are asked. The fishing was fairly good, but the trout were not as large as might be expected, considering how little the streams were fished. In conclusion, he said the trip was a great pleasure, and the objects of the expedition, which were to see the country and take a rest, were fully accomplished. As to political matters he had nothing to say. He had been so far from newspapers and the means of knowing what was going on throughout the country that he could not speak of political matters with any degree of knowledge. The trip was a royal one, and had a most interesting and valuable insight into frontier life, he was glad to get back to Washington, and must now turn his attention to the affairs of the nation. His reception everywhere had been of the most kindly and flattering nature, and was as enthusiastic as any one could desire. With a few words concerning the possibilities of future western development the interview ended.

CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The subject of the amount of property that is yet in existence that belonged to the confederate government at its collapse is again being discussed. It is said the full truth has never been told, and that an investigation would astonish the country with the magnitude of its discoveries. Some years ago the treasury department entered into a contract with a gentleman who professed to know a good deal about this matter, agreeing to give him one-half of all he could discover. Though he has made ample time to do so, he has made no report of the property discovered, although there are large quantities he might have found if he had been possessed of the proper information. It is believed that in England and on the continent there are many millions of dollars' worth, and the correct estimate of the value of all that could be obtained with the proper knowledge and diligence would reach between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. This may seem like a very large sum, but when it is remembered that a body in England and on the continent there were vast depots of supplies and a good deal of money, both generally concealed under the names of local firms and banks, the amount will not seem to be overstated. The property generally in ships, of which there were eight or ten of the best built then afloat; arms and munitions of war, money on deposit, and cotton belonging to the confederate government. It would, perhaps, be difficult to track the last named species of property, but a person who had necessary information, which is still in existence, could have a great degree of trouble in finding where the cotton went to, and getting a good deal of its value back. In 1881, while Mr. Blaine was secretary of state, an American who knows England and the continent very well, by accident discovered a deposit of what he believed to be nearly a million of dollars in an English bank. On his return he communicated to the state department this information, with a suggestion as to the manner of reclaiming it. But just then there was a change in the administration, and Mr. Arthur reconstructed the cabinet, and Mr. Blaine went out of office. The American said no more about it, and his information has never been utilized.

DEATH OF COLONEL HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—Colonel David P. Ho loway died in this city. Colonel Holloway was born in Waynesville, Ohio, in 1809, but removed to the west when he was a boy, and in 1833 he went to Richmond, where he learned the printing business and subsequently served four years in the office of the Cincinnati Gazette. He began the publication of the Richmond Palladium in 1832 and edited it for many years. In 1843 he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature of Indiana, and in 1834 to the state senate, serving nine years. In 1855 he was elected representative in congress from Indiana, and was chairman of the committee on agriculture. In 1859 he became a member appointed by President Lincoln commissioner of patents. For some time prior to his death he has been engaged in business in this city as a patent attorney. The remains will be taken to Richmond, Indiana.

NO HEAD.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The postoffice of the house of representatives is without a head. Some time ago Postmaster Sherwood accepted the appointment of assistant postmaster of this city; the assistant postmaster of the house moved to Dakota three months ago, where he is practising law, and the house post-office is now in the hands of a messenger. This condition of affairs is anomalous. Postmaster Sherwood, who has entered upon his duties in the city office could not tender his resignation inasmuch as there is no house and no speaker. He simply abandoned one federal office and accepted another. In the meantime a large quantity of documents and letter communications between the officers of the house and members of the house passing through an office in charge of a messenger, there is no law or rule of the house giving any one authority to appoint a house postmaster or assistant postmaster when, as in the present case, both are abandoned their office.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The president issued a proclamation that the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition will open on the first Monday in December 4, at New Orleans, continuing until the day of May, 1884.

Failure Announced.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The failure of Philip Kyle, silk manufacturer, and John C. Kyle & both of Paterson, N. J., is announced.

RIOT IN CANTON.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE NATIVES AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The European Residents Seek Safety on the Vessels in the River. The Chinese Troops Destroy Order—The News of the Day from the World Abroad—General Notes.

LONDON, September 11.—A dispatch from Hong Kong states that a Chinese mob at Canton, burned the houses of several European merchants, and also their wharves, causing great consternation among the foreign residents, most of whom sought refuge on board the vessels in the river. No violence was offered to persons, and a force of Chinese troops was called out which quickly dispersed the rioters. On the receipt of the intelligence at Hong Kong several gunboats were immediately sent to Canton to afford protection to the foreign merchants.

During the riot here the mob threw the contents of the buildings, which they attacked, upon the wharves, and looted them.

The riot lasted several hours. Order was not restored until the arrival of the Chinese troops. The natives are so excited against foreigners that a renewal of the riot is momentarily expected. A despatch to the Exchange telegraph company from Paris says the rioting in Canton has caused a great sensation in all circles, and will be heard of in Europe, in America, and in the Far East.

Despatches from Hong Kong to Reuter's telegram company, confirms previous reports of riot at Canton, and states that two war steamers have started from Hong Kong to protect life and property at Canton.

LONDON, September 11.—The British admiralty has been informed by telegraph of the occurrence of a slight disorder in Canton, but no orders have been transmitted to the English fleet in Chinese waters in connection therewith, the admiral in command being left to act as he thinks best under the circumstances. It is reported that the Man-ki Tseng, who has arrived in this city, will have an interview with Lord Granville, secretary of foreign affairs, before returning to Paris.

A despatch from Hong Kong states that the riot at Canton was caused by a number of Portuguese sailors killing a Chinaman in an affray. The authorities of Canton were slow in repressing the disorder. Although order has been restored, great excitement prevails among all classes.

Migration is expected, at the absence of the men of war to protect the European residents.

A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange telegraph company states that M. Tseng, Chinese ambassador, prior to leaving Paris for London, communicated with M. Chalonneau, French minister of foreign affairs, relative to the reinforcement of the French forces in Tonquin. In reply M. Chalonneau said he could not stop the despatch of reinforcements while there was danger of war. That could only be removed by the settlement of a basis upon which a treaty could be made.

THE JAMES GANG.

The Confession of Clarence Hite, Implicating Frank Bars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 11.—In consequence of the recent publication of Dick Liddell's statement regarding the history of the James gang, Police Commissioner Craig of this city, has given out the confession of Clarence Hite, which was made to the officers at Jefferson City, and which is published today. Clarence Hite, the youngest of the band, was captured in Kentucky soon after Liddell's surrender, being confronted by the evidence of his complicity with the Winston and Blue Cut cut-throats. He was given into the hands of the defendant avowed his intention to apply for warrants for the arrest of the three witnesses immediately the verdict is rendered. He proposes to charge them with conspiracy and burglary, in breaking into and entering his premises.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

The Austrian Riot—Germany, Spain and Great Britain.

VIENNA, September 11.—Count Kalnoky, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a dispatch to all the representatives of Austria abroad, informing them of the precise status of the international situation in India, and announcing the determination of the government to use extreme measures to suppress the rebellious movement forthwith. The mayor of Agram has issued a proclamation forbidding the assemblage of a group of persons for any purpose, and prohibiting the people from walking abroad after dark. Herr Tissa, Hungarian prime minister, has summoned the principal notables to Agram, including the king, to ban, to consult upon the situation, and to devise means for the suppression of disorder.

Passers living between Gline and Peterina are in full rebellion. The movement is directed chiefly against the land owners. A strong military force has been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. No particulars have yet been received.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

An Infuriated Husband Murders His Wife and Brothers-in-Law.

St. Louis, September 11.—Meager information through police forces was furnished late last night of one of the most bloody tragedies that have occurred in this city for a very long time. Henry B. Blessing, an engineer, residing at 1,451 Cass avenue, made a murderous assault upon his brother-in-law, about 11:30 o'clock, firing several shots at him. All of the shots took effect, and will prove fatal.

He then fired two shots at his wife, both of which struck her, inflicting dangerous wounds.

He was taken to a dispensary where he was severely. He was then taken to the hospital where his wounded wife and brother-in-law lie in a very critical condition. No explanation of the affair has yet been obtained, but it is supposed to have originated in a family quarrel.

CAIRO, Ill., September 11.—Kate Colton, a colored woman, became incensed at Alf Miller, who refused to marry her, and put some poison in his coffee, at the house of Miller's father-in-law last night, and the whole family were poisoned. One member has already died and the rest are very low.

A VERA CRUZ VOMIT.

The Disease at the Pensacola Navy Yard Considered Frightful.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

MACON MIRRORED.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL FROM THE TOWER OF MERCER.

Young James Findley Climbing a Tower Loses His Life—The Prospect of Mercer University for the Next Session—The Library—Reunions for Next Week—The Presidents.

MACON, Ga., September 11.—The city was startled this morning by the announcement that Master James Findley, a ten year old son of Mr. C. D. Findley, had fallen from one of the cupolas of Mercer university. Immediately The Constitution's representative proceeded to investigate it. Finding Dr. Battle, the president of the university at home, he pointed out the scene of the frightful fall. In the rear portion of the university building is a tower of circular form, made of brick, about three feet in diameter, and over 100 feet high, used as a means of ventilation. It has an iron pipe running from the ground to the top, as an escape for the obnoxious gases, and it also has iron cross-bars on the side, as a means of ascending it. Young Findley and a party of little boys were attempting to climb to the top by the cross-bars, for the purpose of looking over the town. The other boy had fallen, and Findley had followed him, and he fell the whole distance to the bottom. He was picked up by his companions, bleeding and insensible, and was taken to his home, about one hundred yards off. Dr. Fitzgerald was immediately summoned to the little sufferer, and did all within his power for him. He was restored to consciousness, and at the last account was resting easily. It is a remarkable fact that not a bone was broken, though the boy fell from the height of 100 feet.

It is also said that the boy was not seriously skinned and bruised. Dr. Battle said that he had found it almost impossible to keep the little boys from playing in the buildings, and that he had frequently threatened them with the police. No blame is attached to any one, and the accident is very much regretted.

CHURCH CHIMES.

A revival service will be begun at Mulberry street Methodist church this week, and will continue several days. It will be conducted by Rev. J. W. Burke, Dr. J. S. Key, Dr. Clark, Rev. J. W. Evans, Rev. Mr. Hinon and others.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The public library is being presided over in a manner most pleasing to our citizens by Dr. S. S. Sweet during the absence of Librarian Herbst.

MERCER UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Battle, president of Mercer college, said today that the outlook for a full attendance is very fine, that the institution had averaged 120 scholars for ten years, and that with the preparatory school that begins about January 1st, and the theological department just organized, it is very reasonable to suppose a much larger pupilage may be expected.

FIRE IN FORT SYTH.

The Monroe Advertiser Burned out by Alleged Incendiary.

THE LEXINGTON TURF.

The Kentucky association was favored with beautiful weather to day. The attendance was fair, the track was fast but still very dusty, and betting and racing were good. The first race, handicap for two miles, 1:54 1/4, was won by Fellowplay, Pizarro 2nd, and Little Phil 3d. Time 1:56 1/4. The second race, for all ages for two miles, was won by Don K., Battle 2nd, and Too 3d. Time 1:44 1/4. The third race, high weight handicap, 1 1/4 miles, Pikesville took the lead at the start and held it all the way, winning by two lengths, with Rica 2d, and Volusia 3d. Time 1:54 1/4. The fourth race, for two year old fillies, \$500 for two lengths, Jessie 2d, and Chanticleer 3d; time 1:58 1/4. The fifth race, sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$750 added, 1 1/4 miles, Aela kept the pace box 3/4 mile, then Apollo rushed to the front, Apollo led from the rest of the race, and won in a big gallop by four lengths, Cardinal Mcloskey 2d, a neck before Wallen, third. Time 2:03 1/4. The sixth race, selling, steeple chase, inside course, Rainey 2d, and O'Neil 3d, and open the gap, were \$500 for two years old, selling allowances, 3/4 mile, Scowdow winning by two lengths, Jessie 2d, and Chanticleer 3d; time 1:58 1/4. The fifth race, sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$750 added, 1 1/4 miles, Aela kept the pace box 3/4 mile, then Apollo rushed to the front, but Lizzie S. came again and won by a head, Belle of Highlands second, Highlight third. Time, 1:57. Lady Winfield's jockey refused to ride Tilly, and she was drawn. The second race, Kentucky stallion stakes for 3 years old, 1 1/4 miles, Hasson made the running for the first 2 1/2 miles, followed closely by Highlight, half of the Highlands, when the 3rd post was reached, suddenly rushed to the front, but Lizzie S. came again and won by a head, Belle of Highlands second, Highlight third. Time, 1:57. Lady Winfield's jockey refused to ride Tilly, and she was drawn. 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GEORGIA BY WIRE

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

Lawrenceville Dwelling Burned—Serious Accident at Dalton—Wife Whipping at Acworth—Merchants Gloomy Over the Crop Prospects—News from all Parts of the State.

Special to the Constitution.

HOGANSVILLE, September 11.—We had a fire to-day in the ginnery, but through the promptness of the engineer and the actions of Grinnell's automatic sprayer and pump no serious damage was done.

Calhoun, Georgia.

RESIDENCES BURNED.

Special to the Constitution.

FORSYTH, September 11.—The residence of Colonel A. L. Woodward, at Gullwood, Monroe county, was destroyed by fire last night. The contents were all saved. The loss is about \$3,000. No insurance.

Acworth, Georgia.

WIFE WHIPPING.

Acworth, September 11.—There is a man in Acworth who it is said whips his wife frequently for the most frivolous pretexts. We are informed he gave her an unmerciful thrashing last Sunday as well as at divers other times.

Mars Hill Presbyterian church, located two miles south of Acworth, was dedicated Sunday. Rev. Mr. Buttoip, of Marietta, preached. A large audience attended.

Dahlonega, Georgia.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Special to the Constitution.

DALTON, September 11.—A serious and probably fatal accident occurred last night in the W. & L. and Atlantic passenger train came in. Three young men from the country had gone to Dalton to get "something," and while in a drunken stupor jumped or fell from the train while at full speed, and were badly bruised and mangled. The extent of their injuries cannot now be ascertained.

Our first bolt of cotton was received last Thursday and sold to Colonel W. L. Lumpkin at 12½ cents per pound. The trade prospect is fair and our merchants are receiving their fall stocks of goods and expect a good trade.

Lawrenceville, Georgia.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.

Special to the Constitution.

LAURENCEVILLE, September 11.—The dwelling house of Mr. Bryant Mobley was burned yesterday afternoon. Cause or origin unknown. Scarcely anything saved.

ON TRIAL FOR RAPE.

The case of the state vs. George Maughan, charged with rape, is in progress. The state closed yesterday afternoon at the hour of adjournment after making out a very strong case against the accused. The accused is about twenty years of age, married, and has two children, and his victim is a woman of fifty-five years. General Gantrell is the leading counsel for the defense. The solicitor general is alone, but no one doubts his ability to equal the emergency.

Calhoun, Georgia.

GORDON COUNTY.

Special to the Constitution.

CALHOUN, September 11.—The superior court convened here yesterday morning, Judge Fain presiding, after an intermission of one week. The criminal docket was called and is still being called. The entire week will probably be consumed in the trial of criminal cases. The case of the state vs. Margaret Harris, colored, charged with murder by giving poison to Lela Lewis, causing her death at Fairmount, Georgia, on the 10th of August, was called, and the defendant put upon trial for her life. The court appointed Colonel Shumate, of Dalton, and L. W. Kelly to defend her. The jury went out about 3 p.m. yesterday and have just returned now, half-past nine o'clock a.m., with a verdict of guilty. David Dukes, colored, accessory before the fact, will probably be tried to-day.

Dawson, Georgia.

GLOOMY MERCHANTS.

Special to the Constitution.

DAWSON, September 10.—Our merchants and business men are gloomy over the poor crop prospects, and trade is distressfully dull. It is believed that the cotton will be picked out by the middle of October.

Our court took up of her best citizens last week in the deaths of Judge Harley Johnson and Justice W. Ragan.

Mrs. J. G. Parks and children returned home yesterday from Atlanta, where they have spent the last six weeks.

Mr. John B. Roberts is having erected a handsome and commodious residence on Lee street.

Our college here has now in attendance over one hundred pupils. Prof. Lowry's excellent private school is being liberally patronized also, and our educational facilities are unsurpassed in this section.

Athens, Georgia.

WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.

Special to the Constitution.

ATHENS, September 11.—Major O'Farrell will not be a candidate for re-election.

The city council gave the Hope fire company another house.

A Baptist association convened to-day at Bethel, near High Shoals.

An Athenian has an insurance of one hundred thousand dollars on his life.

Athens is talking about a street railway.

The streets are filled with cotton wagons to-day.

TWISTED AROUND HER LEG.

Sarah Sheals, colored, while stepping across a branch in Athens, had a garter snake to wind around her leg, and when she tried to pull it off it bit her twice and ran up under her clothes. She is all right.

A child at Belton has a tooth growing on the end of its tongue.

Twenty-four bales of cotton have been ginned at the county farm.

Henry A. Winter was badly hurt by a flying bat while playing base ball.

Littleton, Georgia.

DR. GWIN IN THE PULPIT.

Special to the Constitution.

LITTLETON, September 11.—Dr. Gwin, in your city, preached a telling sermon in the Baptist church of this place on Saturday last, taking the text, "He cu. it with a penknife," a graduate of the Agnes Irwin Seminary at Staunton, Va., principal of primary department and teacher of music. They will endeavor to bring the standard of the school up to the best in the land. The prospects are better than ever for the next session which will begin the latter part of October.

Canton, Georgia.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

Special to the Constitution.

CANTON, September 10.—The coroner's jury held an inquest over the body of James Davis Cheney, colored, yesterday evening and returned in substance the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that James Davis Cheney, colored, came to his death by strangling at the hands of one Jerry Marshall, colored. Signed, A. B. G. Sieger & Son, Notary Public." Jerry Marshall is still at large. Our citizens pursued him until late yesterday evening when they gave up the trail and returned. This morning the following was printed on postal cards and sent to all the different places in the hopes that the scoundrel may be overtaken and ends of justice meted out to him. He deserves worse than hanging.

Wanted—Jerry Marshall, alias Jerry Colbert, colored, formerly of Stylesboro, Georgia,

very dark ginger-cake or black, about 6 feet high, 20 or 30 years old, weight about 175 pounds. When last seen wore a heavy mustache and slight sideburns, goatee, small scar over one eye and nose, had on dark sack coat and vest and light pants, and worn boots, pretty fair scribe. Murdered his step-child three years old yesterday at this place. Please arrest and notify the undersigned at Canton.

E. G. GRAMMING, Sheriff.

Mr. James B. Keith, of the firm of J. B. Hardin & Co., and Mr. Eddie Johnson of Milton county were married at the bride's residence yesterday. They will make Canton their home. May success and happiness attend them.

Elberton, Georgia.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Special to the Constitution.

ELBERTON, September 11.—Elbert superior court convened yesterday morning. His Honor E. W. Potter presiding. Col. George E. Pierce, Jr., was called to represent the state. The grand jury organized and elected Dr. L. H. Clark foreman. The body is composed of good men who will watch closely after the affairs of the county. The judge's charge to the grand jury was one of the best ever delivered here by that eminent jurist, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the citizens of the county. There are no important criminal cases to be tried at the present time, but the grand jury is being discharged now, but cannot all be dismissed during the week.

A large meteor was seen by some of the citizens of Hartwell on Tuesday night. It appeared to be about a mile high, as big as a barrel, and exploded directly over the town. It was very bright and dazzling. There was no whisky in the barrel.

The Hartwell Sun says that there has been a mill at Paterkertown for over fifty years. The mills there now were built since the war, and are large and well equipped, grinding both wheat and corn. A gin is also located there. The dam is built of solid granite.

The storehouse of Charley Evertt, of Cedar Grove, Walker county, was broken into Tuesday night of last week. An entrance was effected by breaking out a panel of glass in the window. A box of bitters some tobacco and jug were taken. As yet there has been no arrests made.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners of Bartow county sealed bids for the building of the Webb bridge were opened, when Mr. M. E. Kirkland was found to be the lowest bidder, at \$730. Three other bids were put in, one at \$900, one at \$850 and one at \$749.50.

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THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doings in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Voting.

The senate met at 9 o'clock, President Pro Tem Polhill in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. John Jones. Roll called and reading of journal of yesterday dispensed with.

Mr. Gustin offered a privilege resolution that after to-day the journal of the proceedings of the day previous be submitted to the committee on journals, and on its report as to its correctness, that the reading be dispensed with and it shall stand confirmed. Agreed to.

Committee reports were submitted and read.

The following bills of the senate were lost, by agreement to adverse reports of the committees:

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A bill to abolish the county court of Monroe county, and for other purposes.

Bills of the third reading were taken up and disposed of as follows:

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A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Lawrenceville, and other purposes. Passed.

A bill to require the owners of horses and other stock to prevent the same from running at large upon the lands of another in the county of Warren, and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of any intoxicating drinks in the county of Pike, after submitting the same to the voters of said county.

A bill to prevent the sale of liquors in Berrien county. Passed as amended by Senator Knight, allowing the question to be submitted to the voters of the county.

A bill to authorize the proper authorities of Warren county to levy and collect an additional tax to repair or build public buildings and bridges, and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in two miles of Pentecost church in Jackson county, and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to regulate the manner of holding municipal elections in the city of LaGrange, requiring registration of voters, and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to regulate the mode of drawing orders on the county treasurer of Warren county, and to repeal all conflicting laws. Passed.

A message from the house was announced and read.

A bill to abolish the office of county treasurer. Passed.

A bill to establish a branch college of the State university at Fort Valley. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act fixing the fees of the county jailer of Jackson. Passed.

A bill amending an act to regulate the jurisdiction of the city court of Savannah. Passed.

A bill to make it illegal to hunt on enclosed lands in Chatham county after having been forbidden so to do.

A bill to amend the charter of Atlanta was taken up, having been reported back from the house.

The amendment of the senate was not agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr. Hoyt the amendment was insisted upon.

Mr. George submitted the report of the committee on earliest adjournment and recommended that the general assembly adjourn on Saturday, the 22d, instant, at 1 P.M.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by changing the time to Saturday, the 15th instant.

Mr. Hoyt moved to amend by adding "provided the business now before both houses be finished."

Mr. Walker proposed as a substitute "that an adjournment be had as soon as the public business shall have been disposed of. Agreed to, and the original resolution was tabled."

On motion the senate adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m.

On reassembling bills were read the first and second time, the senate adjourning until 5 o'clock to-day.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock, was called to order by Speaker Garrard. Prayer by the chaplain. The roll was called and the journal was read.

Mr. Falligant of Chatham, moved to reconsider the action of the house on the bill to amend section 710 of the code so as to require locomotives to ring instead of whistles at crossings. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Falligant, the house reconsidered its action in failing to pass a bill to amend the law as taking depositions. Agreed to.

The house was considerably fuller than it was yesterday, and consequently business could be dispatched better.

The unfinished business was the bill by Mr. Ray, of Coweta, to amend the law as to execute trustees. Mr. Ray spoke for the bill, and said that its object was the protection of females whose property was oppressed by a tyrant, to be considered by a sympathetic husband. The bill was to prevent an executors trust from being executed and to keep the property in trust for the female beneficiary.

Mr. Lofton, of Bibb, said that the present law made all the provision for the protection of females that is necessary. A trust can very easily be made perfectly executory if it is so desired but the law should not force a man to so bind up property unless he chose to do it.

On motion of Mr. Falligant the bill was tabled.

The house took up a bill to pay \$1,000 for the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the Eastern rioters. The solicitor general was authorized by Governor Stephens to employ assistant counsel and the governor stated that he would insist to the legislature that the counsel so employed should be justly compensated.

The majority report of the finance committee was in favor of paying the claim.

A minority of the committee reported against the claim, as being of doubtful constitutionality and setting a dangerous precedent.

A substitute giving the counsel \$900 or \$300 each was agreed to in lieu of the original.

Mr. Lofton, of Bibb, asked how long these lawyers were engaged and how many prisoners were prosecuted.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, stated that there was a riot in Eastman, as is well known, the solicitor general did not live in the county and was compelled to have local counsel. They were very efficient and served the conviction of 22 of the accused. The bill construed their employment as a contract with the governor, remitting the same to the creditors of such trader, firm of traders or corporations.

The six sections immediately following provide the method of appointing receivers and carrying out the object of the section quoted.

The bill of Mr. Greene simply repeats these clauses and enacts nothing in its stead.

The following were the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill:

Mr. Fite, of Bartow, favored the payment of the claim.

Mr. Lofton, of Bibb, said that he believed in the duty of the house, under all the circumstances, to pass the bill, and pay the cost for this service. There was little dan-

ger that this could be cited as a precedent, for in all probability no such scene would ever occur again in Georgia. The fees are not excessive, and should be paid. The counsel employed were necessary to the successful prosecution of these cases.

The bill was lost by 55 yeas to 68 nays.

An act authorizing a petition in equity in certain cases of insolvency was taken up.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, explained the provisions of the bill, and opposed its passage.

Speeches in support of the bill were made by Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, and Mr. James, of Douglas.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, spoke against the passage of the bill, and favored the continuance of the present law.

On a call of yeas and nays the yeas were 90 and the nays 37. So the bill was passed.

This bill repeals section 3149 of the code, a bill to amend the same for the purpose of providing in equity in close out merchants.

This makes quite an important change in the law for the collection of debts.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved and signed the following acts:

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Coweta county.

To incorporate the town of Chauhau in Fulton county.

To levy a tax of one tenth of one per cent on all the taxable property of this state for school purposes. Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, from the committee on education offered a substitute which proposed to apportion the taxes between white and colored citizens according to the amount of property of each, after the one tenth of one per cent is levied. Mr. Calvin secured the door and the house adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The session adjourned at 3 o'clock and was adjourned to the next session.

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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, fair weather in southern portions, rain, followed by partly cloudy in northern portions, northerly to westerly winds, slight rise in temperature, higher barometer.

EX-POSTMASTER CONLEY makes an answer to many charges which have been made against him. His statement will be read with much interest.

The Croatan troubles seem to be developing into the proportions of a rebellion. One of the causes of discontent is the desire of the people to own the land.

The president, it is said, has gained flesh, and kicks the beam at fifteen pounds more than when he first committed himself to the tender care of Colonel Mike Sheridan.

The Chinaman can be aggressive in his own country, if nowhere else. They took possession of the streets of Canton yesterday, and made the foreigners seek safety on water.

The rain discomposed the average Baltimorean yesterday, and necessitated the abandonment of some of the main features of the Oriole pageant. But clearer skies are looked for to-day, when Lord Baltimore will look in upon his goody city.

The alleged encinarciation of the Monroe Advertiser office yesterday is said to be due to the position of Mr. Watterson on negro education and the prohibition agitation. The fact that such a charge should even be thought of shows that politics are somewhat bitter in that section.

We print in another column a card from Hon. A. G. Murray, of the county of Spalding. It is known that he is the leader of the republicans in his county, and the facts as stated in his card are sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man that it is impolitic to make the temperance question a party question in any election in our state. Dr. Drewry is a good representative—quite as good we think as Mr. Seary would have been, and the only question that was settled in Spalding was that the nominee of the democratic party was defeated.

Up to date \$1,619,123 has been expended by the general government upon the rivers and harbors of Georgia; but in the time about \$4,000,000 has been taken from our pockets for river and harbor improvements. The total expenditures of the government have been \$105,000,000, and as Georgia pays about one-thirtieth of all federal taxes, it follows that we are out of pocket by the operation about \$2,400,000. Our representatives should paste these figures in their eloquent and respective hats.

SPAIN.

The king of Spain is in Vienna, where he is the guest of the emperor. He will visit, it is stated, other courts, with a view of placing his country in its ancient position in the councils of Europe. Although he represents 17,000,000 of people who are hardy and industrious and from whom good soldiers are drawn—whose country, too, is rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and has ports on the great central sea, and provinces in all parts of the world, yet the young king and his statesmen will not be able to give their land the weight it once had among the nations of Europe. Spain once held the place that Germany does to-day on land, and that England holds on the water. Misrule and internal quarrels and a general state of imbecility set in, and her fall, extending through many generations, became one of the saddest in history. And it is difficult to say whether she has regained much of the lost ground. She is still full of unrest and intrigue. Republicanism crops out here and there. It is a growing power, and the recent outbreak, led by Ruiz Zorrilla, is regarded as a muttering of the great storm that is coming.

But still Spain is not altogether powerless. She has an army which can be largely increased. She has a navy, which is largely increased. She is interested in all Mediterranean questions, such as the fall of the Turkish empire, the fate of the African dependencies, the control of the Suez canal and similar matters; and she very naturally desires to have a voice in their settlement. Germany or Austria or Russia might find her useful in a crisis. Spain might as one of the powers on the other hand keep France from showing too much sympathy for her republicans or Austria too much for her Carlist pretenders. Moreover an admission to the alliance of the great powers would gratify the pride of her people and render them less reticent to taxation for the support of the army. She may become, therefore, a factor in European politics, and a very important one perhaps in some contingencies.

THE TIDE OF EMPIRE.

A recent statement from the commissioners of the general land office shows that more homesteads were entered last year than in any previous year. The number last year was 56,250, against 47,293 in 1880. Nearly half of the entries of the past year were in Dakota; and as the railroads probably sold as much more it is plain that Dakota, despite its more sections and its winters, has the budge on all other sections of the country, no matter how much they may be favored by nature. Dakota has supplanted Kansas and Texas, and really knows no rival except possibly Manitoba, the land of cold blasts and congealed mercury.

A very free discussion has sprung up all over the country in relation to the preference of Manitobian regions by settlers to the south,

where cheap lands and near-at-hand markets and a kindly sky and a responsive soil can be found, together with many of the adjuncts of civilization and old communities. The Boston Herald, generally fair and unprejudiced, insists that political intolerance, class legislation and discrimination in the courts between the rich and the poor, lack of educational facilities and breaches of the law and the peace, constitute a social condition which settles do not admire and in which they are unwilling to bring up their children. Our Boston contemporary speaks highly of Georgia, placing her ahead in the march of progress, but insists that in some of the states of the south there are evil social conditions that keep off settlers, who are thereby forced to accept the half frozen solitudes of the north-west.

The indictment of the Herald will not hold. If it were all true, there would still be no reason why large colonies of settlers should not come south, because in such a case the settlers could themselves create their own social conditions. No such colonies have come to us. We therefore insist that it is the negro who keeps off the white settlers, and he is unconsciously aided by the railroad agents of the northwest on the one hand, and by the persistent misrepresentations of our social conditions by republican papers and speakers on the other. The plain unvarnished truth would keep no settler from coming south, providing he was willing to accept the negro as a co-laborer.

CREMATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Cremation is theoretically accepted by many sanitarians and other people who study the public health, but in the minds of the great mass of people it makes but little headway—less doubt in this country than in Italy and Germany and most of the other European countries. The crematory established by the eccentric Pennsylvanian is still the only one in the United States. In it about thirty corpses have been reduced to ashes, and a movement was started to erect a crematory near New York, but nothing came of it. There are, however, many crematories in Europe, and many strong associations that advocate the general adoption of this method of disposing of dead bodies.

The question is really a sanitary one, and the Christian doctrine of the resurrection of the body should not enter into it; for science shows that a crematory simply does quickly what putrefaction does slowly. This view of it has been forced upon the people of New Orleans by circumstances of location, and a grand jury in that city has recently given cremation the only official recognition it has received in this country. The jury in question recommended the establishment at public expense of a crematory to burn the bodies of those who die of contagious diseases. On account of the proximity of water to the surface of that city, the number of interments above ground in sealed tombs, is rapidly increasing. In times of epidemics this practice endangers the health of the city, and it is never free of objection. If a crematory is erected in New Orleans for the limited purpose mentioned in the recommendations of the grand jury, it is very probable that the custom which has the approval of the leading scientists in all parts of the civilized world, and which was in early times generally practiced, will be applied in all seasons of the year, and will spread to other cities. New Orleans certainly needs it for sanitary reasons, and what New Orleans is in urgent need of, may soon be found not wholly undesirable in other considerable cities of the country.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

In the early September days it is customary to have discordant opinions about the size of the crop. The wise men in the trade disagree. There is nothing strange in disagreement among men of a given locality; for two men surveying a wide field, from the most of which they have not and cannot well have accurate reports, would be apt to agree; but when all southern men are found on one side and all northern men in the trade on the other, it begins to look as if estimates are published with something else in view besides the truth. All southern reports whether gathered by states, or commercial agencies or individuals, concur in saying that the crop has been materially lessened by the drought and other misfortunes. No southern authority estimates the crop at much if any over 3,000,000.

The northern cotton dealers, led by the New York Financial Chronicle, insist on the other hand that on account of the increase in acreage it will reach the crop of the past year. They are not really willing to admit a loss of 500,000 bales; and "even," says the Chronicle, "if we should lose 500,000 bales from our 7,000,000 this year, of course it would be a loss, but it would still leave enough for the world's consumption without entrenching at all on old stocks."

WE call attention to this matter in order that our readers may understand the situation. The eastern and foreign spinners reject all information that has been given to the world about the condition of the growing crop, and propose to make prices on the basis of a crop of 7,000,000 bales. They naturally prefer to buy a year's supply of cotton on that basis. We do not complain of this; it is their game to get a supply of raw material at the lowest possible prices; but we do object to the course of the Financial Chronicle while it claims to be an authority on the cotton trade. Its estimates have not of late years been very fully verified, and it should not be so ready to deny the correctness of reports gathered in the cotton fields. It could readily become a high authority in all branches of the cotton trade, but it cannot become so by accepting year after year the September estimates of the men who want to buy cotton. It should learn from the politicians the art of straddling.

THE NEW CRUISER "ATLANTA."

When congress concluded that something must be done to improve our navy, \$1,300,000 was appropriated toward building three new steel cruisers and a dispatch boat. The Chicago is to be the largest of the three cruisers, but the other two are to be by no means ships that an enemy can afford to disregard. The Chicago's displacement will be 4,500 tons, and she is to carry four 8 inch, eight 6 inch and two 5 inch guns, while the Atlanta or the Boston will have 1,000 tons less displacement, and will carry four 8-inch and six 6-inch guns only. Mr. Bowles, the sec-

retary of the naval advisory board, thinks however, that the Atlanta or the Boston would prove no mean antagonist for a frigate of the Chicago class on account of the manner in which her guns are mounted, giving her a wide sweep of the horizon. The Atlanta, drawing 18½ feet ait, will be able to enter thirty-eight of our ports, while the Chicago, drawing two feet more, can enter thirty-two. The people of New Bedford, Fall River, New Haven, Washington, Annapolis and Tampa may have the pleasure of seeing the Atlanta in their own ports, but never the Chicago.

While these three war vessels are to be incomparably stronger and better than anything that we have at present, yet they will be inferior to the best war ships of the world. They are not to have a speed exceeding fourteen knots an hour, and their armor is not to be as heavy as that of the British ship Inflexible; and their guns are to be lighter than the guns of the Inflexible, or of three or four Italian frigates. These vessels are, however, but the beginning of a new navy, and some of the vessels that are to follow them will, let us hope, be fully up to the requirements of modern naval warfare. If we are to build costly war ships, it would seem to be the best policy to build at least one that is a match for anything that floats. We are working towards such vessels, and as a beginning the three new iron-clads will do.

We need armored ships, indeed if we are to have naval strength sufficient to protect our commerce and our coast line, and take the offensive against even nations of the second rank. As things stand we have no chance against the great naval powers and they are rapidly increasing their armored fleets. England is building nine heavily armored battle ships; France is building ten armored cruisers, six monitors and nearly a dozen of other iron-clad boats, including some torpedo boats for its "mosquito" fleet; Italy has twelve armored vessels in different stages of construction; Brazil three, Chili one, Germany three, Holland two, Russia four, Turkey one and Greece two vessels. All of these are to be iron-clads of the most approved construction and equipment.

We state these facts to show that if the United States, having an immense coast line and the possibility of a great commerce, wishes to have any rank among the naval powers or any strength beyond her own territory, she must begin to build vessels of more power than the Chicago or the vessel that bears the name of our own city. The vessels that go to make up our present navy should not be counted at all on our new navy, for they are valueless except in times of profound peace.

COMMISSIONER HENDERSON AND HIS DEPARTMENT.

If there is anything well established by experience, and backed by common sense, it is that agricultural bureaus are necessities of well ordered and progressive states. Every state in the union has one. So has the general government. Every country in Europe has one, usually under the control of a cabinet minister. It is fashionable to criticize and abuse them. But no state has yet been found foolish enough to try to do without one. The older the state or country, the more elaborate and potential is its department of agriculture.

We do not believe any state in the union can show a more efficient department than our own Georgia department. It has done well and broader work on less money and with less encouragement than any similar organization we know of. With salaries hardly fit for competent men, and a contingent fund that is pitifully small, it has carried on its work of crop reports, it has issued its special manuals, selected and distributed seed, established and carried to wonderful success a fish commission, published handbooks and done the work of an immigration bureau, carried on the inspection of fertilizers, and out of this single branch alone annually carried into the treasury a sum several times larger than the entire expenses of the department.

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LOCKRANE'S LAMENT.

Versatile Virtue and Dreamy Dreaming on an Obsolete Question.

NEW YORK, September 3.—In an issue of The Constitution of two or three weeks back I am informed that referring to the legal position I laid down in the interview with myself in the New York Herald in regard to the state of Georgia being under a provincial government and without the attributes of state sovereignty on the 18th of March 1862, the author of the article has now changed his mind and is of the opinion that Georgia is now a state.

THE HON. JAMES G. BLAINE will visit Deer Park, Wayland, on an early date in the month of October. He is to speak at the meeting of the Sons of B. C. and M. M. at the Senator Bayard and one of the prominent men having an interest in the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railroad will make a trip over the line in company with Mr. Henry G. Davis, the president.

GOVERNOR MAXEY, of Newfoundland, one of the famous 600 at the charge of Balaklava, died Saturday.

"No, George, I can never return your love; I never dreamed you loved me so—you should have spoken of it before. But I cannot return your love." "No," moaned the broken-hearted lover, as he clasped his hat, "nor the oysters and ice-cream neither," and George went out into the wet.

EX GOVERNOR BIDDLE, of New Jersey, fell in aerry-house at New York, and fractured his left leg. He was properly attended, and sent home in an ambulance.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, of New York, will be asked to pardon Brother Frank, formerly president of St. Joe's h. college, Buffalo, who is serving five years in Auburn for outraging Hat Carver eight years.

Mr. Newill will now take his vacation, and make up his mind about keeping his place.

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THROUGH THE CITY.

GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

us Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

The two high schools are densely crowded, and the grammar schools are full.

The aldermanic race is beginning to assume shape. Candidates are multiplying.

Robinson, the convict who was shot several nights ago while attempting to escape, is improving.

Nothing new presented itself to the public yesterday concerning the Atlanta postoffice department.

Officer Myers killed a mad dog on Hillyard street yesterday but not until after the brute had bitten two or three persons.

Powers, the cripple, who forged Mr. W. W. Layton's name to a check several weeks ago, was given transportation to Louisville last night. He has been sojourning at the benevolent home since his arrest.

To-day the telephone wires on Decatur street will be transferred from the short poles to the long ones. If therefore any of the subscribers fail to secure a connection they can attribute the difficulty to that fact.

James & Co. yesterday received a communication from the commissioners of streets and sewers instructing them to omit from the contracts for macadamizing that section of Whitehall street between Peters and Cooper streets.

Ed Smith, a negro boy, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging him with larceny. The complainant is a Mr. Polk, who alleges that the accused stole a small amount of money from the complainant's home, on air street.

The residence of Mr. Martin Test on Hickie street was burglarized yesterday morning, while Mrs. Test was engaged in the card of flowers, of a small amount of money which had been deposited in a bureau drawer in her sleeping room.

The remains of Mrs. Z. B. Moon, wife of Officer Moon, left the city yesterday for Powder Springs, where the interment will take place to-day. Chief Connolly detailed Officers von Aldridge and Fase as an escort. Several friends of the deceased went along to pay the last sad tribute. Officer Moon will be absent from the city several days.

Quite an excitement was created in the ladies' reception room at the union passenger depot yesterday about two o'clock. A lady who had been engaged in the ladies' admiring the ladies' present thought she was dying, and the excitement became intense. Mr. John Westmoreland was summoned, and after a short service was rewarded by seeing the lady revive.

The residence of Mr. Frank Pitts, on Fraser street, was entered by burglars night before last, and every room was infested by the nocturnal visitors. From the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Pitts slept a pair of gold earrings, a necklace, two finger-rings, and two or three dollars in money were taken. From another room a pair of pants, a coat, and a pair of hose were abstracted. The thief entered by breaking a window.

A NEW CITY PRISON.

The Chairman of the Police Commission Wants the City to Take the Caboses.

It will not be long now before the city hall building will pass into the hands of the state of Georgia, and when that day arrives the city of Atlanta will find itself without accommodation for its officers and its council council. Already the general council has appreciated this fact, and at the last session of that body a resolution was adopted authorizing the mayor to appoint a committee to confer with the chamber of commerce relative to securing apartments for the city government in the new building to be erected by the chamber of commerce.

Since the passage of that resolution another scheme has presented itself. Mr. Fox, chairman of the board of police commissioners, is now agitating the question of a new city prison. He thinks the present city should take the present city prison and convert it into apartments for the city officers and erect a larger city prison. The lower floor of the building is ample for all of the officers, and the second floor could be converted into an elegant council chamber. Mr. Fox wants the new stationhouse located in a portion of the city where the police are now most needed.

AN INSURANCE QUESTION.

Why One of the Companies Cannot Withdraw From the Stock.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, has advertised its intention to withdraw from business in the state of Georgia after the 9th of October, and that it will apply to have its deposit of bonds withdrawn from the state treasury. This deposit was made under the state law requiring insurance companies, not domiciled in Georgia, to place securities in the hands of the state treasurer as a guarantee of indemnity to policy holders.

In the present case Mr. George W. Sims, of Atlanta, has sent a formal protest to the State Treasurer Speer that he objected to the delivery to the company of the deposit it had made. His reasons stated are that the company has not liquidated all the claims against it outstanding in this state, but that there are some \$90,000 of policies still unsettled. He therefore, protests on behalf of these policies against the withdrawal of the guarantee fund.

The company's agents claim that they are free from all liabilities, or will be on the 9th of October, when the last of their valid policies will expire.

The question rests with the treasurer to decide. He will hear the claims of the respective parties, and when the time arrives to decide upon the surrender of the securities, he may be relied upon to do the right thing in the premises.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Meeting Yesterday and a Report on the Matter of Freight Handling—The Building.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock the monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce was held in the public hall of the court house. President Crane presided.

There was a fair attendance of the members.

The general manager of Mr. John Stephens, its chairman, reported verbally in reference to eastern freights by way of the railroad.

The Eastern Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. The committee is made up of the chairmen of the several important committees of the chamber. They reported that the freight arrangement with the road was working admirably and all who are concerned are well pleased.

A further report will be made at the next meeting.

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and the railroad freight charges. He regarded it as an important work.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. J. C. Kimball, as to whether the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad would withdraw from the railroad combination Mr. Stephens stated that he did not think it would, but would decline paying their surplus earnings into the pool.

For him to believe that the road would

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THE FIRST BRICKS.

HOW THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW KIMBALL BEGIN.

A PROMISING SHOWING THAT THE WORK WILL BE FAIR BACKED AND MADE A SUCCESS—THE INTEREST THAT IS EVERYWHERE MACULATED—THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND THE AMOUNTS.

Yesterdays the people of Atlanta were thoroughly advised through THE CONSTITUTION of the plans devised for raising the funds to forward the work of rebuilding the H. L. Kimball house. The details were read with interest and thoroughly discussed upon all sides. There was but one sentiment encouraged among the people, and that was wholly favorable to the scheme and to every feature of the terms of subscription. The sentiment in favor of the rebuilding grows instead of dwindling, and becomes more earnest as the price of the great hotel becomes more prominent.

"Now" he remarked "if they had found a gold watch and a pair of boots, or a camping outfit or something of that sort, it would be excused on the ground that it was an effort to help the property to the hilt of the late lost and lamented, but who cares to restore a dog chain to its owner after it has been lost for eleven years. I tell you the dog has lost for eleven years. I would like to know what you would expect to find in an alligator. You don't expect an alligator to eat boiled rice or milk toast, do you?"

The reporter observed that he had heard that they were very fond of south Georgia pickled hams.

"Of course they are. They have to fast three months in the year, and they have to lay hold of something that will last them. I have understood that a good fat dog is a favorite lunch with an alligator, next is little nigger, and as last resort pine knots and even trace oilins. No, my idea is to give the alligator a chance. Don't slander his appetite until he begins to attack the saw mills and turpentine distilleries.

THE LOTTIS ROSS MURDER.

The Trial of W. L. Boyd Begun Monday, in Nashville.

In the criminal court in Nashville in the case of W. L. Boyd, was opened Monday and both sides were ready to trial. The defense was represented by Mr. Tully Brown, Mr. J. L. Watts and Attorney-General Washington, while James Justice Quarles, Judge E. H. East and W. A. Thomas appeared for the defendant.

By half past twelve o'clock a jury was obtained, but the trial did not begin until yesterday morning on account of the fact that the entire day Monday was consumed in arguing a motion to quash the indictment. There were two motions upon which this motion was based.

The first was that the court had directed the attorney general to prosecute the case ex officio and officially, while the indictment disclosed a personal prosecutor. The other ground was that the order of the court directed the prosecution as to the murder of a particular person, which was not followed by the attorney general in the indictment.

The motion to quash was overruled. The jury was sworn in and the testimony began yesterday morning.

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